

royalty oil deliveries will be discontinued on terminated contracts.

(e) A purchaser cannot transfer, assign, or sell its rights or interest in a royalty oil contract without written approval of the Director, MMS. If the purchaser changes ownership or its assets are sold or liquidated for any reason, it cannot transfer, assign, or sell its rights or interest in the royalty oil contract without written approval of the Director, MMS. Without express written consent from MMS for a change in ownership, the royalty oil contract shall be terminated. The successor company must meet the definition of an eligible refiner in §208.2 of this part for MMS to consider assignment of the royalty oil contract.

#### §208.11 Surety requirements.

(a) The eligible purchaser, prior to execution of the contract, shall furnish an "MMS-specified surety instrument," in an amount equal to the estimated value of royalty oil that could be taken by the purchaser in a 99-day period, plus related administrative charges. The MMS may require the purchaser to increase the amount of the surety instrument when necessary to protect the Government's interest or may allow the purchaser to decrease the amount of the surety instrument where necessary to further the purposes of the Royalty-in-Kind Program.

(b) If a letter of credit is furnished as the surety instrument, it must be effective for a 9-month period beginning the first day the royalty oil contract is effective, with a clause providing for automatic renewal monthly for a new 9-month period. The purchaser or its surety company may elect not to renew the letter of credit at any monthly anniversary date, but must notify MMS of its intent not to renew at least 30 days prior to the anniversary date. The MMS may grant the purchaser 45 days to obtain a new surety instrument. If no replacement surety instrument is provided, MMS will terminate the contract effective at least 6 months prior to the expiration date of the letter of credit. Notwithstanding the above provisions, the letter of credit also may contain a clause providing for automatic termination 6 months after the royalty oil contract

terminates. If a certificate of deposit is furnished as the surety instrument, it must be effective for the life of the contract plus 6 months after the royalty oil contract terminates.

(c) For the purposes of this section, an "MMS-specified surety instrument" means either: an MMS-specified surety bond, an MMS-specified irrevocable letter of credit, or a financial institution book-entry certificate of deposit.

(d) The "MMS-specified surety instrument" shall be in a form specified by MMS instructions or approved by MMS. A bond must be issued by a qualified surety company that has been approved by the Department of the Treasury. An irrevocable letter of credit or a certificate of deposit must be from a financial institution acceptable to MMS. The MMS will use a bank rating service to determine whether a financial institution has an acceptable rating to provide a surety instrument deemed adequate to indemnify the Government from loss or damage.

(e) All surety instruments must be in a form acceptable to MMS and must include such other specific requirements as MMS may require adequately to protect the Government's interests.

[58 FR 64901, Dec. 10, 1993]

#### §208.12 Payment requirements.

(a) All payments to MMS by a purchaser of royalty oil will be due on the date and at the location specified in the contract, or, if there is no contractual provision, as specified by MMS. The purchaser shall tender all payments to MMS in accordance with 30 CFR 218.51. Payments made by a payor pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section and §208.13 also shall be tendered in accordance with 30 CFR 218.51.

(b)(1) Payments from a purchaser of royalty oil not received by MMS when due, or that portion of the payment less than the full amount due, will be subject to a late payment charge equivalent to an interest assessment on the amount past due for the number of days that the payment is late at the underpayment rate applicable under section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(2) The MMS may assess interest to a payor for any underpayments which

are the result of the payor's late or underreporting, or for adjustments reported by the payor, or made as a result of audit, reconciliation, or other procedures. The interest for late payment and underpayment will be assessed pursuant to 30 CFR 218.54.

(c) If payment for royalty oil is not received by the due date specified in the contract, a notice of nonreceipt will be sent to the purchaser by certified mail. If payment is not received by MMS within 15 days from the date of such notice, MMS may cancel the contract and collect under the MMS-specified surety instrument. See §208.11.

(d) If the purchaser disagrees with the amount of payment due, it must pay the amount due as computed by MMS, unless the purchaser appeals the amount and posts an MMS-specified surety instrument pursuant to the provisions of 30 CFR part 243. The MMS may, at its discretion, waive the appeal surety requirements if it determines that the contract surety instrument is sufficient protection for an amount under appeal.

[52 FR 41913, Oct. 30, 1987, as amended at 64901, Dec. 10, 1993]

#### §208.13 Reporting requirements.

If MMS underbills a purchaser under a royalty oil contract because of a payor's underreporting or failure to report on Form MMS-2014 pursuant to 30 CFR 210.52, the payor will be liable for payment of such underbilled amounts plus interest if they are unrecoverable from the purchaser or the surety instrument related to the contract.

[58 FR 64902, Dec. 10, 1993]

#### §208.14 Civil and criminal penalties.

Failure to abide by the regulations in this part may result in civil and criminal penalties being levied on that person as specified in sections 109 and 110 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, 30 U.S.C. 1719-20, and regulations at 30 CFR part 241. Civil penalties applicable under the OCSLA and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 may also be imposed.

#### §208.15 Audits.

Audits of the accounts and books of lessees, operators, payors, and/or purchasers of royalty oil taken in kind may be made annually or at such other times as may be directed by MMS. Such audits will be for the purpose of determining compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and royalty oil contracts.

#### §208.16 How to appeal a contracting officer's decision that you receive.

If you receive a contracting officer's decision, you may:

(a) Appeal that decision to the Board of Contract Appeals in the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the procedures provided in 43 CFR part 4, subpart C; or

(b) File an action in the United States Court of Federal Claims.

[64 FR 20251, May 13, 1999]

#### §208.17 Suspensions for national emergencies.

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, upon a recommendation by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Energy and with the approval of the President, may suspend operations under these regulations and suspend royalty oil contracts during a national emergency declared by the Congress or the President.

## PART 210—FORMS AND REPORTS

### Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

210.10 Information collection.

210.20 When is electronic reporting required?

210.21 How do you report electronically?

210.22 What are the exceptions to the electronic reporting requirements?

### Subpart B—Oil, Gas, and OCS Sulfur—General

210.50 Required recordkeeping.

210.51 Payor information form.

210.52 Report of sales and royalty remittance.

210.53 Reporting instructions.

210.54 Definitions.

210.55 Special forms or reports.